THE WIZEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We give to the annexed judicious remarks a pro may, but because, unhappily, in this free country, government is become so much a mere party institution, that counsel, however wise or cogent, loses all weight if not of approved origin. It will occasion some anxiety in the public mind when it is seen that a leading journal of the Administration finds cause to apprehend a course of policy in our foreign relations which would violate the public faith, to gain an object which would be inexpedient even if it were right. We trust, however, that the even if it were right. We trust, however, that the "Union" has not correctly interpreted the Execu-

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY .- The discussion t which this treaty has given rise in the Senate of the United States and in party journals shows that a disposition prevails to render the treaty unpopular with the country.

On this old decree of Mexico, four years before she hushua had adopted her constitution, and ten before she hushua had adopted her constitution, and ten before she hushua had adopted her constitution, and ten before she to the country. The Washington Union attacks the treaty on another but not more tenable ground, that is to say, that by reason of the acts of Great Britain it has become either void or voidable. The matter of which this ground is alleged is the attempt last year on the part of a British cruiser to aid the Mosquito authorities in the collection of port duties, in disregard, as it asserts, of the first article two agree. of the treaty, which prohibits either party from maintain- In the year 1825 Chihuahua organized itself into ing jurisdiction, or making settlements to the prejudice of the other. There are several but complete answers to this position. In the first place, the act of the British Government. The disaffirmance was accepted at the time as satisfactory. A solemn treaty between nations cannot be affected by the unauthorized acts of mere agents of the Government, and especially not when those acts were promptly disaffirmed by the principal, and more particularly after the acceptance of an apology by the party which had a right to complain. But if we are not concluded by the set from setting up that the treaty is either ground is bound in good faith to take it immediately. The emission to take it within reasonable time is an adurge that it became invalid, and by asking and receiving | territory explanations, we took a position which admitted its legal efficacy. There is therefore no pretence for the ground put forth by the Union that the treaty is either void or voidable. Our Government, on the contrary, by its most solemn acts has given renewed vitality to the instrument. It is in operation under the same obligation which holds us to compliance with all other treaties whatsoever; an obligation that we cannot evade without disgrace, or at- 1834."

tempt to weaken without manifest impropriety. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the mak ing of the treaty was still an open question, how should across the narrow Isthmus of Darien. This is not merely an American question, as the Union insists; it is a questerests of general commerce. We need no exclusive advantages. The growth which is fostered by annatural nations of the world, that we rely with most certainty for enduring advantage. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty is the fruit of these sentiments, but it is supported by peof the treaty, a quasi possession to a portion of the terria communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, at the various points indicated by that naturalist and philoso-I will speak hereafter of the population of Mesilla valley. pher. His capacious mind was applied to that question for the benefit of the human race; and he now lives, at the advanced age of eighty-three, with his intellect yet mighty, to witness a movement in behalf of his noble to the treaty of peace, the Commissioner of Mexico proposed to abandon a part of this disputed territory by dividing it between the two republics. And during the year 1852 the United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over pher. His capacious mind was applied to that question speculations, embracing the interests of all commercial all the territory in dispute. actions. The Union would give to this movement a limitantecedent to our right to occupy the Pacific coast acquired in the late war, surveys had been made at Nicaragua by the British Government; that she had acquired, by the consent of the local authorities, rights of an important characters. The first assertion in the above clause is entirely without foundation, as far as the Joint Commission is concurred with it; no proposal of the kind ever having been made by the Mexican Commissioner or by myself.

With regard to the latter assertion, that "the United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over all states the following. A the released them when the treaty in question was made. sessions and commerce in both oceans, and they cannot dent of the United States virtually acknowledged the corbe expected to surrender their ancient claims and interectness of it through the Secretary of the Interior, as rests to the recent claims and interests of this country.

We have opened the doors of the United States to the "4 The claim of Chihushua to this surrendering their peculiar advantages within their ac-knowledged limits and jurisdiction to others; and yet, on behalf of a race thus mixed and general, and which ha considerations growing out of the existence of the treaty; as determined by the chief astronomers—Lieut. Whipple, and we claim that an honest, square, and prompt fulfilment of the United States, and Senor Salazar, on ment of its provisions shall be made by our Government.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is Three Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight raonths,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or more copies.

Having published the Proclamation of Governor Lane, of New Mexico, in relation to the territory called the Mesilla valley, justice requires that we should also transfer to our columns the subjoined reply thereto by Mr. Bartlett, the late Commissioner for settling the Mexican boundary, which we find in the Providence Journal of Monday last.

Letter from Mr. Bartlett upon the Proclamation

Letter from Mr. BARTLETT upon the Proclamation of Gov. Lane, of New Mexico, for the siezure of the Valley of the Mesilla.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

The proclamation of WILLIAM CARR LANE, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, announcing his intention to take possession of a district of country on the Rio Grande, north of El Paso, called the "Mesilla Valley," abounds in so many errors and misstatements, which may lead the minent place in our count is, because they are from Government and the people to form erroneous views on a source friendly to the Administration; not that the subject, that I deem it my duty, on account of my truth is more true for its source, be that what it connexion with the Boundary Commission, to make the following statement of facts bearing on the document in question. In my remarks I shall examine each clause of

the proclamation separately, and point out its errors. The first clause alludes to the territory in dispute.

"2. From the year 1824, and anterior thereto, until the year

For this assertion Gov. Lane doubtless relies upon decree of the Mexican Government passed in July, 1824, which says that "the province of Chihuahua shall include all that is comprehended between right lines drawn from east to west, from the point or town called Paso del Norte on one side, with the jurisdiction it has always pos-sessed, and the hacienda of the Rio Florida, on the side

The question whether it was wise or expedient to enter into a treaty with Great Britain on a subject that concerns us intimately, viz. the various passage-ways over the Isthmus of Darien, is a very different one from that now presented to the country, viz. shall its stipulations diction of this town, and where is the evidence that it exbe faithfully performed? In respect to this we have but tended eight miles, more or less, north of the town, as little to say. The treaty is made. It was made in the mode appointed by the Constitution, and was ratified by the Senate of the United States. There is no minority act that can be pleaded by nations. Our Government has have an extension of ten miles or more, but the jurisdicreached full maturity. It is competent to contract with tion of the Mexican towns often extended fifty miles. So, at the South, the territorial limits of Chihuahua extend civilized and barbarous nations, and we know of no con-tracts that should be more faithfully complied with than Now, having been at this hacienda, I can assert that its those which are found to be less beneficial than was imagined. The force of the treaty cannot be weakened on any such grounds, without manifest and deep disgrace to the country. The Washington Union attacks the treaty the official map and as defined in its constitution.

At the time this decree was passed all the northern ovinces of Mexico, including Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas, were embraced under one Government, without any defined acknowledged territorial limits. Their boundaries, when laid down on maps, were according to the ideas of the map-makers; hence no

State, and adopted its constitution. In 1833 it appointed of the other. There are several but complete answers to Senor Pedro Garcia Conde and Mr. Staples, an American, crossing the Rio Grande about 32° 30', and thence exvoid or voidable, there are other reasons which make the tending north to 32° 57' 43" north latitude, embracing ground improper. The party which intends to take that the Copper Mines, and a territory nearly forty miles north of the line agreed upon by the Commissioners, and which forty miles of territory had always belonged to and been The emission to take it within reasonable time is an ad-under the jurisdiction of Chihuahua. New Mexico never mission that the treaty stands. By our failure then to elaimed, much less exercised, any jurisdiction over this

In 1847 the Constitution of Chihushua was revised and its limits defined with great precision. They are embraced in the 2d article of the 1st chapter, as follows: " Art. 2d. The territory of Chihuahua is that which it has possessed and which is now acknowledged to be between the parallels of 25° 53′ 36″ and 32° 57′ 43″ north latitude; and between the meridians of 1° 30' 16" and 7° 17' 52" longitude est from the city of Mexico, according to the map of said

State made by Messrs. Staples and Garcia Conde in the year

The State of Chihwahua did exercise jurisdiction over the Mesilla valley in 1850, at the very time the Commissioners of the two Governments were at El Paso, for the purpose of fixing the boundary; and so far from that we stand? It would be miserable selfishness to claim State "assuming jurisdiction over the same," as Governor that all other nations shall be driven to navigate the Lane asserts, "and without having obtained the consen Cape, and that we alone shall enjoy the benefits of a cut of the United States or the Territory of New Mexico," the latter never pretended to claim it, and of course no consent was necessary.

Governor Lane says this assumption was "in defiance tion that interests the commercial world, and must be of the remonstrances of a large portion of inhabitants of decided, forit is right so to decide it, on the broad in- the disputed territory, who then numbered 2,000 souls." When the boundary was determined on, the "Mesilla valley," which includes the whole populated portion of the disputed territory, numbered but 700 instead of stimulants, and encouraged by excluding competition, 2,000 souls, among which there were not twenty Ameriwill never be strong and vigorous. It is on our industry, cans. And when it was announced that this settlement enterprise, and boldness, under fair competition with the would continue in the State of Chihuahua, according to

culiar reasons, resulting from antecedent claims on the ed that some Americans had settled at Mesilla, and enpart of Great Britain. She abandoned, on the making deavored to create among its quiet citizens a feeling of hostility towards Mexico, offering them great inducement of the treaty, a quasi possession to a portion of the terri-to remonstrate against the established boundary; but tory over which the treaty operates. It is well known with what success I have never learned. But when it is that since the visit of the great Humboldt to that region known that, of the population which composes this valley, all nations have turned their attention to the question of not more than one in fifty can read and write, it will be

portant character at that commanding route; and that the territory in dispute," I will state the following: A committee Subsequent events have, it is true, deepened the interest party who objected to the line, and who withheld important facts in relation thereto, and, moreover, without Isthmus is, as it were, interposed between our Eastern hearing from me in defence of the same, reported unfa-and Western possessions. But other nations have pos-

whole world. Emigration is rushing in from all parts of the babitable globe; and, if we have not become, we are fast becoming deeply influenced by the presence of a population which converts us from a homogeneous people to one of a wholly different character. Americans are fast states and the Mexican Republic, and therefore final; where-"4. The claim of Chihushua to this disputed territory

The claim of Chihuahua is based upon a jurisdiction bitually surrenders to strangers a controlling interest in the claim of Chihuahua is based upon a jurisdiction sovereignty of the country, the Union claims, as against exercised by her over the territory as far north as 32' those who yet remain abroad, that a passage way between two oceans over the territory of another Power shall be selfishly grasped by us, to the exclusion of the residue of the human race. The ground is untenable, apart from which was her limits according to the map of Disturnell. copper mines.) But of this territory she was compelled

established by the Commissioners of the two Governments. The "unwarrantable assumption" of Chihuaha, as Governor Lane is pleased to call it, consists, therefore, in

retaining possession of a district she had always possessed, over which she had always exercised jurisdiction, which is accorded to her by the treaty map and all au-

made and has not yet been made by said Board" is con-tradicted by the official records of the joint commission. "The action of the Board has been virtually repudia-ated and nullified by the United States," says Governor Lane. This repudiation and nullification by the united States consists in an unfavorable report of a comulities of the Senate, which had heard only one side of the question. The following extract from the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo will show whether a treaty stipulation can be "repudiated and nullified" by a report of a committee of the United States Senale, which Governor Lane seems to imagine as the final action grounds for his proclamation.

"The two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and more the said boundary in its whole course to the middle of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journale and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be described a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein."

"The boundary line established by this article shall be retigiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change

giously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution."

athorities of New Leon.

Col. Bellon, of the 3d artillery, testified to going up the Panuca river in chase of Mexicans who had carried of property from Tampico. This consisted of clothes,

Gov. Lane continues : 5. Each of the high contracting parties to the Treaty of "5. Each of the high contracting parties to the Trenty of Guadalupe, ex re necessitate, tacitly reserved the right to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of Boundary Commissioners; and if the Board assigned the city of Chihuahua and the country north of it to the United States, or the city of Santa Fe and the country south of itto the Mexican Republic, the action of the Board would certainly not have been regarded as final."

I know of no right by any individual "to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of the Boundary Commis-sioners." But Governor Lane is quite right in supposing that "if the Board had assigned the city of Chihuahua and the country north of it to the United States, or the city of Santa Fe and the country south of it to the Mexi-can Republic, the action of the Board would certainly not have been regarded as final;" for such an assignment would have been at variance with the treaty and the trea-

ty map.
"6. Ever since the territory in question was thus forcibly and illegally annexed to the State of Chihuahua, that State has signally failed to protect the inhabitants of the territory of their rights of person, of property, and of conscience; and, moreover, has not made a reasonable defence against border Indian depredations, and thereby prevented reclamations against the United States for the property taken by the In-

No force has ever been used by the State of Chibuahua to retain possession of her territory to which allusion is made: but it is true that she has failed "to protect the inhabitants of the territory in question against border Indian depredations," in the same manner that Texas and New Mexico have failed to protect their people from similar depredations. So with regard to the protection of the "inhabitants of the territory (in dispute) in their rights of person and property;" the Mexican authorities have doubtless been lax in the administration of justiced at Lagricultus ice in the Mesilla valley. But our authorities should say as little as possible about the protection of the inhabi-tants along the Rio Grande in their rights of property; for a piteous tale could be told of outrages committed by Americans on the Mexican population on our side of the Rio Grande, which compelled them to abandon their homes in 1850 to seek an asylum within Mexican terri-tory, and found a colony in the Mesilie valley!

"7. The present revolutionary condition of the Mexican Republic precludes the hope of adequate protection being afforded by that Republic to the inhabitants in this disputed territory for the time being, and a large portion of the inhabitants now claim the protection of the United States, and solicit the re-annexation of their territory to New Mexico, from which it was illegally wrested by the State of Chinuahua."

The Mexican people will doubtless feel a deep sense of gratitude to Governor Lane for his proffered protection, their Government and better their condition. With regard to the statement that "a large portion of the inhaitants now claim the protection of the United States and olicit the re-annexation of their territory to New Mexico," can assert, on authority obtained by me in New Mexico and Chihuahua, that the whole population of the Mesilla valley consists chiefly of people from New Mexico and Texas, of Spanish descent, who, failing to receive protection from our authorities after the late war with Mexio, colonized that place.

Up to the present time nothing official has been made by the Government in explanation of the boundary established by me as Commissioner on the part of the United States, except what was contained in Mr. Secreary Stuart's letter to the President in October last. On my return from the survey in February last I presented eastily bring together in elucidation of the question, accompanied by five maps, which document was called for by the Senate and ordered to be printed. The letter ontains the facts embraced above in extenso, with many thers, and enters largely into the question of what was inderstood by Mr. Secretary Buchanan and Mr. Trist as the boundary defined in the fifth article of the treaty of Juadalupe Hidalgo. When this document appears have no hesitation in saying that it will be conceded by all that Governor Lane's pretensions cannot be sustained JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Late U. S. Commissioner under the 5th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. PROVIDENCE, (B. I.) MAY 2, 1852.

RAILROADS IN THE WEST .- Some idea of the ousiness done upon the railroads of the West may

"A few days since there started from Detroit a train of was bound for Chicago, and the greater part of its vast oad was carried to the merchants of that thriving village. Since the first of April just such trains have started almost daily from the depot of the Central Railroad for the same place. On Thursday evening a passenger train left the depot for the West, composed of twenty-nine of the splendid new passenger and luggage cars of this comany, containing 900 passengers, and almost one-quarter

he following from the "Examination and Citation of William Shakespeare," a book little known, but among the best of the many which have been written about the imnortal dramatist. Mr. Landor puts these words into Shakespeare's own mouth—they contain a noble lesson on self-reliance :

"Let not the highest of you who hear me this evening led into the delusion, for such it is, that the founder of his family was originally a greater or a better man than the lowest here. He willed it, and became it. He must have stood low; he must have worked hard; and with tools moreover of his own invention and fashioning. He waved and whistled off ten thousand strong and importunate temptations; he dashed the dice-box from the recipices of danger, and looked down with intrepidity rom the summit; he overawed arrogance with sedatehave done it. This is not the doctrine, my friends, of the silkenly and lawnly religious; it wears the coarse texture of the fisherman, and walks uprightly and straightforward under it.'

ZINC PAINT VERSUS GUANO .- A Boston man who has lately removed to his suburban retreat in Norfolk county, a few weeks since ordered some guano from Baltimore. In due time it arrived, and he used it last week in planting an acre time it arrived, and he used it hast week in planting an acre of potatoes. A painter oriered some barrels of zinc paint from Baltimore also, and by some hocus pocus the guano was sent to the painter, and the paint to the farmer. An investigation took place, when it was found that the amateur city farmer had manured an acre of potatoes with the paint, and complained that it "poisoned his hands dreadfully."

[Boston Transcript.

THE GARDINER CASE.

On Thursday, the 21st of April, the day to which our account was last brought up, Judge Augustin DE Agui-LAR testified that persons were continually surrounding which is accorded to her by the treaty map and all authorized and authentic maps, by the official report made by her engineers in 1836, by various printed wriss on the country previous to the war, and lastly by her constitution. These are the grounds on which Chihuahua bases her right of occupancy.

The assertion that "a valid agreement had not been made and has not yet been made by said Board" is some vonter man of the Minister complaining that some vonter man of the that some young men of the Legation had been trying to dissuade deponent from giving evidence in the case. Deonent from giving evidence in the case. Deponent had received \$610 and some cents since he was subpornaed firs in New Orleans; this was to pay for his travel and board expenses. Senor Huici was continually urging the fitility of deponent's expecting to receive from the United States any thing more than the usual bare allowances for travelling expenses and witnesses fees. The Court refused to allow questions to be put to witness touching the way he had lived whilst in Wash-

arthorities of New Leon.

of property from Tampico. This consisted of clothes. of property from Tampico. This consisted of clothes, ams, tobacco, and field artillery. The pursuit was made in the steamers Vixen and Mary Somers 115 miles. Above this the river was navigable for bungas 50 miles. The hal heard that machinery had been accustomed to pass through the Tula pass.

Senor Huici testified to a conversation held with Aguilar at Willard's, in which the latter stated he had been also false. offered by the Government twelve to fifteen thousand dollars for his testimony. Had stated to Aguilar he would get only what the law allowed, viz. \$1.25 per day and milesge. Had never told any body that Gardiner would fraud such as is now attempted to be made. give as nuch to Aguilar to stay away as the Government would fir his staying here. He, Senor Huici, is the friend d George and Charles Gardiner. The latter taught lim the English language. At Willard's Hotel Aguilar stated to witness that he had lost all hope of getting ay thing, and if Dr. Gardiner would give him \$20,000 le would go home. This was two days before

he said he would do the same for \$8,000. The Coart ruled out evidence offered by defence consisting of letters which it was alleged had passed between John Charles Gardiner at Guadalaxara and another person in Yen Cruz at the time the prosecution assert leorge Gardner was at the former place.

On Friday, April 22d, Messrs. McCLERY and CLEMENTS testified to handwriting offered them as being that of John

Capt. SLOCUM testified to the circumstances which trans pired at Laguin'llas when the letter was written to Mr. May by Col. Abbott. The refineries were eight or ten miles from Laguinillas, not five leagues. He further described the interior of Dr. Gardiner's abandoned mining property, and thought the walls of the refinery were of stone. Saw three or four of Dr. Gardiner's refineries.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia testified that he had paid not a cent to Senor Agolfa. The First Comptroller of the Treasury being called, stated the amounts of the appropriation for the Mexican indemnity and of the awards. Mr. McKean was appointed special disbursing agent for disbursing this money to witnesses. On Saturday, the 28d of April, Mr. McKane, disbursing agent of the Treasury Department, testified that he had disbursed money to Mr. Slacum, Mr. Buckingham Smith, and Mr. Fendall for the purposes of this trial.

Mr. ZANTHNGER, disbursing agent of the State Depart. ment, deposed to having paid money to Edmund Barry, and he alone of the witnesses in this trial. On Monday, the 24th, J. T. PICKETT having had vari-

ous papers presented him, purporting to be in the handwriting of Dr. Gardiner, thought several of them unlike his writing, others were so.

The District Attorney was then sworn and deposed that on two occasions he had paid Aguilar \$410. He paid Togno \$1,407.50 in September last; also, Mr. Wright \$839.50, and Mr. Navaro \$492.

The Marshal of the District being recalled, said he had paid Togno nothing, but had paid Mr. Wright.

JOHN CHAPTES GARDINER testified to having seen the signatures made to the mining title. These were the sig- road Company, the Hon. WM. McMurray, and James K. natures of Senor La Vega, alcalde of Laguinillas, and PAULDING, Esq. the prefect of Rio Verde, Fernando Santa Maria. This was in November, 1851. Witness was in Guanajuato in 1844, in the fall; also in 1845, at the same time of year, practising as a dentist. Left that place for Guadalaxara in November, 1845. When in Guanajuato used two signs or show-boards. Practised under his brother's license. After leaving Guadalaxara he went to the Pacific coast, to Mazetlan. This was in the winter of 1845-'6. After Sembrerete, and again back to Durango, and thence again in the woods in Needham, near the line of Newton. to Mazatlan. Did not remember having seen Capt. Madbe formed from the following, from a Chicage dox. Saw several officers, however, and lent them riding horses. Did not see Mr. Bowes there. Saw him in Mexico in the fall of 1851. From Mazatlan, in 1846, witness went eighty-five freight care in one string, propelled by two of to Tepic, Guadalaxara, and San Luis Potosi. Had often ing, and the neighboring towns were one after another the most powerful locomotives in the country. The train been mistaken for his brother both here and in Mexico. been mistaken for his brother both here and in Mexico. Deponent learnt dentistry in Havana, in 1844, from an Englishman, Dr. Cook. Practised in Mexico at the house of Dr. Seager, assisting him. In July, 1844, went from its wake. The flames raged throughout the day, and at Mexico to Morelia : remained until September, 1845. A question having been asked witness who was with

him in Morelia, the Court disallowed a reply. On Tuesday, April 26, being the thirty-ninth day of the stand. He did not remember ever being at San Juan de Miraflores, in the State of Michoacan. He left Michoacan in September, 1849, but returned in the winter. On evening the fire was progressing towards Dedham, with being asked if he knew Antonio Quiros, the counsel for but little prospect of its being immediately stayed. defence demurred, and the Court sustained the objection The counsel for the prosecution having asked if a signature on one of the Morelia mining papers was witness's Mr. Bradley objected; the Court sustaining the objection Similar objection was made to a question if deponent knew of a hacienda or reducing establishment called San | breeze, when, without any increase of wind or other con-Jose Miraflores in Michoacan. Witness said he knew no refinery of that name. He stayed at one called San Diego. He visited Laguinillas in the fall of 1844, and returned to ewelled hand of chance, the cup from pleasure's, and trod San Luis Potosi. From Laguinillas witness went to the mines of Huasteca, viz. the mines of his brother. For the first time he visited them in the fall of 1844; the second in the middle of 1845; and the third in the summer of 1846. Witness has received no share of the award of fairly swung fortune round. The very high cannot rise of 1846. Witness has received no share of the award of much higher; the very low may: the truly great must his brother's claim. Did not recoilect having ever said to Mr. P. C. Johnson that he had an interest in his brother's claim. Had no hand in preparing the title deed. Knew Mr. Andrew Halsey in Mexico; did not remember having any correspondence with him. On being shown a letter purporting to be from himself to Mr. Halsey, could not say positively that he wrote it. Did not remember if he had ever corresponded with Don Antonio Quiros; but knew him personally some years ago. Being handed

Besides, he did not remember having written such a letter. To a third letter, he acknowledged the signature, but was not sure as to the body of the letter. Did not remember Domingo Chaves, principal alcalde in Rio Verde.

The following translations were then read by Mr. May, at Mr. CABLISLE's request :

Fourth seal, L. S., for the years 1850 and 1851, 121

To the First Constitutional Alcalde of this city . I, J. Charles Gardiner, a citizen of the United States, and temporarily in this city, appear before you, in the most legal manner, and say: that my brother, Dr. George A. Gardiner, worked mines in the point (or place) called Laguinillas, in the Huasteca range of mountains, (Sierra de la Huasteca,) and known by the name of "Trinidad," "Dolores," and "San Jose;" he spent in them a large capital, which he had to abandon on account of having ham averalled by virtue of the first article of the degree been expelled by virtue of the first article of the decree of the 24th of October, 1846, which was issued by the bare allowances for traveiling expenses and witnessen fees. The Court refused to allow questions to be put to witness touching the way he had lived whilst in Washington.

Mr. W. S. Glover, United States Consul at Monterey in 1849 and 1849, on being examined, gave his opinion favorable to the genuineness of the signatures to the unineing title being those of the authorities of the State of New Leon.

Mr. Mather, Vice Consul at Monterey, also testified his belief in their genuineness; thengh, like the Consul, he knows nothing about the seals or signatures of the authorities of the State of New Leon.

of the 24th of October, 1846, which was issued by the Government of this State. As is to be supposed, not only as the capital invested lost, but also were the profits which must have resulted therefrom; and now, in order to make his rights prevail in our Republic, it is necessary that the witness who may be presented shall be examined upon every thing relative to the said mines, their working reducing establishment, drag-mills, (arrastres,) mule-spaced in this state.

Mr. Mather, Vice Consul at Monterey, also testified his belief in their genuineness; though, like the Consul, he knows nothing about the seals or signatures of the authorities of New Leon.

RIO VERDE, October 10, 1851.

RIO VERDE, October 10, 1851. J. CHARLES GARDINER.

(Rubric.)
RIO VERDE, OCTOBER 10, 1851.

Firra Madre was visible from where they stopped. He less (has there been any) of the importance and magnitude that is intended to be represented; neither has Mr. George A. Gardiner ever been known as a miner in this jurisdiction, but as a surgeon and doctor, in the few days that he resided here. The expulsion that he alleges i

> the present decree, and warn him, too, in future, to have more respect for the judicial authority that I exercise than to attempt to surprise it and make mean accomplice in a Senor Domingo Chaves.

[SEAL.]
[First Juzjado of Rio Verde.] (A rubric.)

Assistant witness: J. BLAS URIBE.

When the reading was over, Mr. Carlisle said that the translations and the originals differed in this: that in the original the reply of Senor Domingo Chaves was dated the 1st of October, and not the 10th, as in the translation; thus making the reply to be dated nine days before the communication which called it forth. Mr. Bowes, the translator, being put on the stand, explained (Mr. Carlisle dissenting) that though not universally it was generally but before I could reach the spot I met a man who was the case that tenth was written as in the original, and saying, 'Well, I've sold the nugget and my hole for a

the case that tenth was written as in the original, and that he had again and again seen it so, and so translated it.

The examination of John Charles Gardiner being resumed, a number of letters purporting to be his were shown him, almost all of which he denied to be his handwriting. These were the letters afterwards identified as the letters Gardiner's by Col Lorenzo Thomas

On Wednesday, after certain papers were offered by the defence, the defence declared its case closed, and the

prosecution commenced offering rebutting testimony. Col. Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, Uni-He was interpreter at the headquarters of the army from journey to the gold fields has been fatal to many. 15th of February to 10th of July, 1848. Is well ac-

distinctly identified as in his handwriting by Col. Thomas made to the accounts paid him for services. These re- apparent cause people are every where attacked ceipts are in the Treasury Department.

The counsel for defence wishing to have the opportunity of examining these papers and signatures, the Court adjourned.

Court further adjourned to this day.

The American mail steamer Arctic sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, taking two hundred pas-Vermont, the President of the Georgia and Florida Rail- fellows as the common class here. Their

JUST VERDICT .- A man named Jacobs, who was arrested two or three weeks since for placing obstructions on der present circumstances, would require different tastes the rails of the Willimantic Railroad, was sentenced, on Saturday last, at New London, to eight years' confinement in the State Prison.

A LARGE TERRITORY BURNT OVER .- Considerable excitement existed in Boston on Sunday on account of the rumor that fire was raging to a great extent in the woods remaining a few days there, went to Durango, thence to and left the city in search of the fire, which proved to be fire was first discovered about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, at which time it had gained considerable headway, and was running wild among the leaves and underbrush in a southerly direction, the wind being strong from the northwest. The fire continued spreadcene. Several engines from Roxbury and other places repaired to the fire, chiefly for the purpose of preventing the destruction of buildings which might be situated in sundown it was estimated by people residing in rediate vicinity that not less than eight hundred or one thousand acres had been burnt over. Some were of the pinion that the burnt district covered an area of at least fifteen hundred acres. The fire was chiefly confined to trial, John Charles Gardiner was called again to the leaves, underbrush and stubble, and it was thought that the damage to trees or timber of any considerable growth would be of comparatively small amount. The burnt district lies chiefly in Needham, and at eight clolock last

> [Boston Journal The barque Clarice, Capt. Gifford, arrived at New Bedford a day or two age from the Indian Ocean, was singularly dismasted on the 24th ultimo, in latitude The vessel was sailing on her course with all sail set, the

ceivable cause, the fore-topmast broke off at the sheavehole, and in its fall took the main-topmast and mizzenopmast with spars attached to it. DR. WILLIAM BEAUMONT, an eminent practitioner of medicine, a native of Connecticut, for many years a surgeon in the United States army, and for the last fifteen or exteen years a resident of St. Louis, died in that city on the 24th ultimo, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was widely known to the medical faculty for a work entitled "Physiology of Digestion and Experiments on the Gastric Juice," based upon experiments conducted on a

weather being fine, and with only an ordinarily good

side, which, though healed, was not closed or cicatrized. LIGHT WEIGHTS.—The following paragraph, from a late number of the Dundee Advertiser, is a striking commentary on the honesty of certain dealers on the other side of the At-

Canadian whose stomach was exposed by a wound in his

"A scavenger at Boston, England, picked up the other day. from amongst the straw littered about the butchers' stalls, a wooden pound (?) weight. This reminds us of a somewha another letter purporting to be his, did not think the signature "J. Carlos Gardiner" was his handwriting. It of weighing coals from one ship to another, the weights and resembled his writing very imperfectly. The flourish looked like his, but not the remainder of the writing. AUSTRALIA IN A NEW LIGHT.

WILLIAM HOWITT, a very clever English poet, and husoand of MARY Howitt, whose translations have made us so well acquainted with the novels of Miss Bremer, has emigrated to Australia, and communicates his first im-

pressions of the golden land to the London Times. It seems that John Bull, as usual, does not manifest the "go-ahead" qualities of his pet offspring, Brother Jonathan; for Mr. Howitt declares that he reached his journey's end after an arduous and eventful journey of

After reaching the "diggings" the emigrant's first effort, of course, was to get a taste of the comforts he was accustomed to in the old country. He had his "ten" and immediately set forth in quest of the "Commissioner's tent," where he might " obtain letters from home."

The official residence of this personage "is on the other side of the creek; two of these stately tents, in fact, lined with blue cloth, and with other tents in the rear, the whole enclosed with pallings. * * * If you could see our pots, pans, pannikins; our tin dishes, some for making loaves and puddings in, others for washing in; our knives, forks, spoons, lying on our bags of sugar, rice, flour, &c., standing about our tea thest, our lantern, our tin teapot of capacious size, our tea kettle in constant services. Our American axes for chopping firewood, our lantern at night suspensed from a string in the tent; the interior of our tent, with the beds spread out broad over part of the floor, and covered with grey out broad over part of the floor, and covered with gre-rugs; the tent hung round with pieces of dried salt beef

This description of "roughing it on a beefsteak and a bottle of port" shows more attention to the decencies and luxuries of life in Australia than we have been accustomed to hear of in California. But there is a reverse of the medal which discloses a picture we did not expect to In consequence, let this writing be returned to him with find in the modern Ophir, under the dominion of her Bri-

> On the day after his arrival Mr. Howitt sallied forth to witness the labors of the diggers and washers; and, after recounting the marvels that broke upon his vision at every step, he gives us a specimen of Yorkshire jockeying in "claims" that would do honor to a certain race which Mr. Bull has been celebrating during the last half century for keenness and cunning:

> "About noon we had a specimen of the way in which

up in the same way and for the same purpose.

But this "laying of golden eggs to bait the trap" is unfortunately not the only misfortune under which the emigrants suffer. We believed that Australia was one of the most salubrious regions of the South; but " the season," ted States Army, knew John Charles Gardiner in Mexico. says Mr. Howit, has been frightfully unhealthy, and the

"Thousands have been struck down by sickness; hunquainted with his handwriting; had almost daily opportunities for becoming so. He and Gardiner sat opposite each other at the same table.

Several of the papers previously handed to John Chas.

Gardiner and desired a desired a desired a desired and the climate; hundreds are still lying ill from the insidious influence of this fine, salubrious climate. In a condition and desired a desired a desired a desired a desired a desired a desired and the climate; hundreds are still lying ill from the insidious influence of this fine, salubrious climate. In a condition and desired a desired a desired a desired a desired and the climate; hundreds are still lying ill from the insidious influence of this fine, salubrious climate. same. Gentlemen who have been in India, China, and over the whole continents of Europe and America say His rubric was peculiarly marked. His signatures were that this is the worst climate they know. Without any dysentery, rheumatism, cramp, and influenza. All this ought to be fully and fairly stated. The little black fly of Australia is a perfect devil. The grass seeds in summer, which pierce your legs like needles, and actually run through the sheepskins into the fiesh of the sheep, On Thursday, owing to the sickness of a Juror, the into their lungs and kill them, (but this is more particularly the case with the seed-spikes of a wild geranium, which act like cork-screws,) the dust winds, and the vioone hundred degrees in a day—these are nuisances which ought to be well known. A deal is said about sending sengers, amongst whom are Ex-President VAN BUREN, out young women to marry the men in the bush. Good Capt. Folsom, Gouverneur Kenele, Senator Foor, of help such women as marry the greater portion of such is perfectly measled with obscenity, and the vilest oaths and the basest phraseology, and they drink all they can to India, to make money; as to spending it here, that, unto those of most cultivated men and women.

We do not pretend to say that Mr. Howitt, the literary an, may view Australia with other eyes than Mr. Smith the laboring man, who is content to "rough it in the bush," and sees some difference between dying in the parish workhouse in England and perishing by fever while grasping the "nuggets" of Australia. Yet we are inclined to think Mr. Howitt tells the truth. His writings are free from exaggeration and overstatement. Australia, after all, we fear, is not the promised land which novelists and speculators have hitherto presented in such seductive aspects to British and Irish emigrants .- Baltimore American.

IDOLATORS BY MISTAKE .- The late Lady Baird, (says a writer in Notes and Queries,) of Ferntower, in Perthshire told me that every year at "Beltane" (or the 1st of May a number of men and women assembled at an ancien druidical circle of stones on her property, near Crieff They light a fire in the centre; each person puts a bit of oatcake into a shepherd's bonnet; they all sit down and draw blindfold a piece of cake, from the bonnet. One piece has been previously blackened, and whoever gets that piece has to jump through the fire in the centre of the circle and to pay a forfeit. This is, in fact, a par of the ancient worship of Baal, and the person on whom the lot fell was formerly burnt as a sacrifice; now the passing through the fire represents that, and the payment of the forfeit redeems the victim. It is curious that stanch Presbyterians, as the people of that part of Perth-shire new are, should unknowingly keep up the observance

n the United States that we believe all our supplies of the article which have not been imported from Wales have ome from a quarry of no great extent in Pennsylvania. Latterly, however, discoveries have been made in Arkansas which promise greatly to enlarge the field of supply. This slate, as we learn from the report of a scientific gentleman sent out to explore the country, is found in veins about a mile wide, which cross the Arkansas river at Little Rock, and extend southwestwardly as far as the Washitaw river, and some distance in the opposite direction. Near Little Rock it is most accessible. There the vein is seventy-five feet thick above the river bed, which, multiolied by the area of the vein belonging to the company 100,000 feet,) gives seven million five hundred thousand cubic feet of slate. Should the quarrying go to a depth of three hundred feet, the total yield would be thirty millions cubic feet. From a cubic foot of rock, says the agent, allowing one-third for waste, a workman can split y good smooth slate, of sufficient thickness for roofing. This gives a full aggregate of fifteen hundred million slate, or fifteen million square of 100 feet, of regular size for roofing, and will keep the company fully employed, with all the resources they can bring to bear, for the whole fifty years of their charter .- St. Louis Intelligencer.

licted in Ann Arundel County Court (Md.) for murder, returned on Saturday a verdict of "Not Guilty." ury decided that he was insane at the time of the comssion of the act, and also insane at the present